WHOLE NO. 8971.

MORNING EDITION-TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Instructions of the Administration to Our Foreign Ministers.

Departure of the Southern Envoys for Europe.

ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Designs of Spain Upon St. Domingo.

What Our Government Intends to Do About the Affair.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS, Ac.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR FOREIGN MIN. ISTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1861. Mr. Seward is preparing his instructions to the new foreign Ministers who are to replace our representative at the Courts of Europe. I learn they are of the most anti-slavery kind, disparaging the Southern repub-lic, misrepresenting its institutions and ridiculing the idea of its being able to maintain itself. It is the first time in the history of this government that the Secre tary of State has sent out to Europe in the form of is ions libels against the domestic institutions of fif-

DEPARTURE OF SOUTHERN FOREIGN AM BASSADORS FOR EUROPE.

Washington, April 1, 1861.

A despatch received here to-day announces that Messrs. Yancey and Rost embarked yesterday from New Orleans for Europo, and that Dudley Mann embarked on the same day from New York, as special Commissioners from the Confederate States, to perfect negotiations begun some time since, by confidential agents of high character now in Europe, for the recognition by the great Powers of the world of the new Southern governs and, moreover, for the formation of a new treaty of the most liberal kind, and for the regulation of commercial

Colonel Mann took with him a large number of documents, including upwards of a hundred copies of the new Tariff bill, which will be thoroughly distributed throughout Europe

The contrasts between the two governments have already opened the eyes of our own people, as well as those of Europe, and intelligence which has just been received here leaves little doubt upon the mind of our covernment as to what the ultimate course of the Suropean governments will be in regard to the Southern

THE ALLEGED EUROPEAN NAVAL EXPE-DITIONS TO AMERICA.

Washington, April 1, 1961. Advices received at the English and French legations by the last European mails contain nothing in regard to the alleged impending appearance of fleets of observation upon the Atlantic coast. The report is altogether discredited by those likely to be best informed on the subject. Like measures for the protection of the english and French commercial interests are not exted to be taken until after the intention of the federal vernment to blockage the Southern ports and collect the revenue from shipboard shall have become manifest.

The assertion of some Southern papers that the French and other European governments have intimated a disposition to recognise the independence of the cotton confederacy is likewise pronounced utterly without foundation in fact by high authorities. Even if such a on existed, which is anything but certain, it is abourd to suppose that it would be signified ere official notice of the existence of such a thing as the Confederate States of America was given to the governments in question. However the Southern Commissioners now on the taneously, with their appearance at the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud, protests against the recognition of the revolutionary authorities they represent will be odged with the English and French Ministers of Foreign the Secretary of State on the Arago.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM MEXICO. WASHINGTON, April 1, 1861.

Advices were received by the government this morning, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 18th of March. The aspect of affairs was unchanged. The new government was gradually but surely settling down to permanency. The interior of the country, however, was d with bandie, who were robbing and plundering wherever and whenever opportunity afforded.

A letter was also received this morning by a gentle-

man in this city from President Juarez. He writes encouragingly of the prospect of a speedy establishment of peace and tranquillity throughout the country. All hi forts are directed to that end. He manifests great in terest and anxiety in the presperity of the United States, and sincerely hopes that the troubles and difficulties that now impend over this country will be speedily dissipated.

SPANISH INTRIGUES IN ST. DOMINGO. WASHINGTON, April 1, 1861.

Senor Alvarez arrived here this morning, direct from St. Domingo, with despatches for the Spanish Minister. Re left this afternoon for New York, and will return at once to St. Domingo, carrying with him despatches from

seizing that island, may lead to serious complications be-tween our government and that of Spain. The administration are in full possession of all the particulars of th recent action of Spain, and it is very evident that the new Secretary of State intends to take the necessary steps in this matter, and will immediately call the atten tion of the Spanish government to it. Here is another embarrassing difficulty which must be met and disposed

ernment upon the Island of St. Domingo have produced a deep sensation in administrative circles. Mr. Patter son, bearer of despatches from the United States Consuat Havana, in reference to the expedition of a Spanish army of occupation, arrived here yesterday, and had two protrac ed interviews with Mr. Seward. It is known that the information brought by him has been the subject of consultation between the President Secretary of State. It is expected that the latter will immediately address an energetic protest to the spanish government. This is all the federal power

will be able to do in its present crippled condition.

Strange to say, the prespect of trouble with a Euroean Power is bailed with anything but regret by many public men. They easert that a war with a foreign Powe would be a perfect gotsend in the present danger of civil strife, as it would at once revive the national sentiment in the South, allay the secession fever, and in the end

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1861. PLINES OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President is nearly worn out by the constant ex citement for has been undergoing for the last four weeks. This afternoon he became so severely indisposed as to necessitate the exclusion of all victors. Even parties who desired to see him on important official business were

It is definitely papertained that the new loan will be readily disposed of at rates ranging above minety four.

order to give all the parties opposing an opportunity of being heard. The Postmaster General may attempt to verride the decision of Mr. Holt, on the ground that the Dutch church is not a proper location. He undoubledly has the right to do so, as the former decision is not bind-

REMOVALS IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT The fact that a number of the clerks in the War Department were notified that their services would be dis-pensed with at the close of the last month will, of course, bring down upon the administration the heaviest anatha mas of its opponents. Anticipating the inauguration of this much needed reform, the heads of bureaus in that department (Gen. Scott only excepted) some days previous sent in to the Secretary of War their earnest pro test against any removals. Nor was this to be windered at, since the chiefs of bureaus, for the most part, hold life offices in the army, and cannot be suppreed to be ar dent admirers of the popular principle of rotation in office. It was natural, therefore, that they should look forward to the retention in place of those holding offices under them.

The difference between the relations of military men to the government and those of civilians in office is murked and uncoubted; and in no respect is this difference more marked perhaps than in the corruptions which have so often disgraced the rule of the latter, and which have so seldom found lodgment among the former.

But at the present time the necessity of this change to

the coculiar nature of recent events, experience has de monstrated the great benefit of a thorough change. The course of the Secretary of War is not without pr When Mr. Calhoun entered upon the duties of the depart ment he found the same necessity for change and re newal existing, and at once proceeded to the work which General Cameron, in the performance of his duty, has emmenced, and will doubtless thoroughly perform. His firmness and determination will meet the approbation of the people and their approbation will strengthen him until the process of renovation shall be complete. It is truly a Herculean task, but he who has undertaken it will per form it well. There are men enough to be found, both rusty and competent, to whose hands the interests of the country, now doubly endangered by the falsehood and treachery of placemen, will be safely confided.

The protestants against change allege that these offices are not in their nature political. However this may be theoretically, a reference to the Blue Book reveals some facts of practical significance bearing directly against this theory. It will there be seen that out of some eighty officers in the department, but ten or ffteen are from th free States Under those circumstances, and in view of these significant facts, the plea of the protestants seems not valid; while the continuance of such inequality not but seem, to the usprojudiced, both unwise and im politic.

> THE DIVISION OF THE SPOILS. Washington, April 1, 1861.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. The President has appointed George Little Marshal for North Carolina, David L. Phillips, Marshal, and Lawrence Weldon, Attorney for the Southern district of Illinois. Also, the following named Postmasters for Missouri Peter 1. Fey, St. Louis; John V. Alexander, Lexington; Allen P. Richardson, Jefferson City; Charles L. Muller, Hannibal; William L. Pyncheon, Independence, Stepher Haziett, Kansas City: John L. Bettinger, St. Joseph. Also, Melanethon Smith, Rockport, Illinois; Charles K. Jud son, Freepert, Hinois; Achilles Williams, Richmond, Indiana, and George B. Wilson, Steubenville, Onio.

Among the confirmations last Wednesday was that of Isaac Fuller, editor of the Seneca county Courier, as Postmaster, at Seneca Falls, New York.

THE NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS Collector Barney was elected with Secretary Chase till after one o'clock to-day. He submitted the names of those he desires to fill the leading positions under him, but no appointments were definitely agreed upon, as the sanction of the President could not be obtained, owing to his indisposition. The appointments will doubtlessly be made to-morrow

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS. The Compromise Committee of Three for the consideration of the California appointments turned out the humbug it was pronounced from the start. The only recommendations they could agree upon were Joseph A. Nunes for Surveyor General, J. P. Ranken, Collector, and D. W. Cheeseman Superintendent of the Mint at San Francisco. For all offices each member recommended his own choice. The suggestions of the Committee were submitted to the President this morning. He is expected to take final action to morrow.

CONNECTICUT APPOINTMENTS. N. D. Sperry Postmaster at New Haven, Conn.

THE MAINE APPOINTMENTS. The Maine delegation, with Vice President Hamlin, have agreed on the distribution of the offices in that State. Senator Fessenden has claimed the right to fill the Portland offices. Mr. Goodwin, the Representative elect from the First Congressional district of that State, denied such right, but yielded to the majority of the delegation, they having agreed to this course to cut of all outsiders. Mr. Fesenden has put his requests in writing, giving the Collectorship to William Williams, his old law portner; the Post Office to Major Dale; the Physician of the Marine Hospital to his brother, C. S. D.

Geo. F. Taibott is unanimously recommended for Dis trict Attorney, and Charles Clark for Marshal of Maine Washington Long, Collector of Eastport; L. O. Corran, Postmaster of Riddieford; W. P. Wingate, Collector Bangor: True Harmon, Collector at Belfast, and J. M. Deering, Postmaster at Saco. These and other appointments will probably be made this week.

ments will probably be made this week.

GEN. SCOTT AND THE LATEST VIRGINIA EXCITEMENT.

Washington, March 27, 1861.

Dean Six.—On inquiry here, at the Ordinance Department. I learn that the gins at the Bellona Arsenal, about which you write, are by contract to bedelivered at Rocketts, on board (I believe) of some vessel, to avoid the double expense of landing and reshipping, before being paid for. If selzed before this period, the loss would tail whelly on the foundry. The gins are only sent to Fort Monroe as a safe place of deposit—being as little wanted there for the defence of that work as for the defence of Richmond. This subject was yesterday before the Socretary of War, on an inquiry from some quarter unknown to me, and I have not time to learn the character of the reply. The only urgency in the case results from the founders' want of the contract money.

I write as a mere outsider in respect to such matters, for my position happily exempts me from the handling of money—from all contracts and disbursements.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

Reamond, April 1, 1861.
In the Convention to-day James Barbour finished a se-Mr. Fredway followed favoring an ultimatum by Vir-

Mr. Montague commence i a speech for secession Mr. Southall presented the resolutions of a portion the people of Albemarie county, instructing him to vote secession. He said that he was aware of a change in the sentiments of the people of the county, and when convinced that a majority were that way he would shape his course to their views.

Resolutions were presented from Bedford, Ameria and son counties in favor of immediate secession. Convention adjourned.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

REGISTATURE.

RE

Navat Intelligence. United States steamer, Seminote was at Buenes Ayres on the 1st of February. The United States frigate Congress, Capsain Goldsbo-ogh, and the steamer Pulaski, Com. Macomb, were at ionievideo or the 31st of January.

The United States ship Powhatan received orders to go out of communishin yezherday. Her crow will be decharged, and the verse put in dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yaro for soch repairs as may be needed on her. The marine guard will be transferred to the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, togbe subject to further orders.

News from Havana

The agent for the Post Office site in Nassas street is been for the Post Office site in Nassas street is been for the Post Office site in Nassas street is been for the purpose of having the Postmaster Concerning the Bergain made with the late Postmaster Concerning to the purchase of that site. The Postmaster Concerning the Postmaster of the purchase of that site. The Postmaster Concerning the Postmaster of the purchase of that site. The Postmaster of the purchase of the pur

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

REPORTS FROM MONTGOMERY.

MONTHOMERY, April 1, 1861. Active efforts are being made to complete the Gap Rail of troops to the Gulf, and it will be completed in a few

Nothing important has been received from Pausacola The supply of provisions, it is believed, is getting scarce

Troops, provisions and ammunition are flowing into the confederate army in numbers and quantity. Two thou and troops are expected at Montgomery this wook. The reported reinforcement of Fort Pickens is pro someed by reliable authority as unfounded.

> INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, April 1, 1861.

The Spanish Consul for North and South Carolina and Florida has no official information concerning the move ment of Spain on St. Domingo. Senator Wigfail was expected to make a speech to night at the Mills House, but no arrangement about bringing

him out had been concluded at zen o'clock. The assurances about the adoption of the Confederate States constitution by South Carolina are fully confirmed Fort Sumter is all the conversation among the militar

Reports from Texas and Louisiana confirm former state relative to arming for the protection of the fron tiers and assisting Pensacola. The troops from Louisians have already been sent.

Mr. Wigfall had an interview to-day with General Beauregard.

Highly Important from St. Dominge. THE SPANISH INVASION—SPIRITED PROTEST OF THE DOMINICANS—HAVTIEN NEWS, ETC.

The following proclamation of the Dominican people i regard to the more than suspicious movements of Spain in that republic has been published by the Haytien pa pers, files of which to the 9th uit. have come to hand It is said to have been in secret circulation for some time

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

Dominicans—The quarty is in danger, and there is but not way to save it—by revolution.

Santaba, since his last e-evation to power, has sold the

the price of the Yankees did not suit him. To-day he has adjugged it to Spate, and is preparing to crush the Dominican people under the colonial yoke, for the vile price of a few puerile eigntiles, and of the gold which will be distributed to him and five or six principal accom-

To-morrow the Tartars will enjoy in quiet the rich To-morrow the Tartars will enjoy in quiet the riches gained by this criminal bargain, and will welcome us with an ironical smite on hearing the clank of our chains. To morrow shame will settle on our hearthstones, and the sigma of ignominy wil soil our brows.

To morrow our wives will fly from our arms, our mothers will refuse their caresses, and our children their smiles; a degenerate people merit them not.

To morrow we shall be able to leave to our families neither country, glory, honor, prosperity, nor even the repose of the domestic hearth.

To morrow—to express it once for all—we shall have changed the noble agis of the cross for the livery of

neither country, glory, nonor, prosperity, nor even the repose of the domestic hearth.

To morrow—to express it once for all—we shall have changed the noble agis of the cross for the livery of slavery. What, then, shall be the way of restoration? Revolution.

A revolution, hely, noble, just, grand, because it has for its object the preservation of a nationality created at the price of the clood and fortunes of its citizens—a revolution, hely, noble, just, grand, because it is undertaken to save our country and liberties.

"Fatherland! Liberty!" this was the heroic cry which preceded the revolution of 1844; and the same cry precedes the revolution of 1854; the cry of a mation, which now suppresses forever the cries of mere factions.

Dominicans, to arms. Let each citizen be a soldier of liberty, and to the cry of Vice la Nacion! the tyrant will be forever annihilated. Let the fire of patriotiza burn in our hearts as the tropical sun viviles our existence.

Dominicans, to arms. Shame to those who dally in the rear.

In this great day of our country there are but two

Diminicans, to arms. We must conquer or die; for death is preferable to degradation, and if we remain im-possable we can no longer pretend to the dignity of free

passerie we can so longer precent or the agency of recement.

Iominicans, to arms. Let us arise on the same day are at the same moment, as a single man. No mercy to traitors. We must conquer at any price.

Let not reverse discourage us. If we triumbh not in the cities and palaces we will triumph in the villages, in the suburbs, in the plains, in the forests.

We should make a fight of giants which, will astonish the world, and make the earth tremble under our feet.

Iominicians. Victory or death, before the fall of the republic. Let us pray to Providence that before this belove land of Columbus be dishonored it may be engulfed in the ocean.

palm.

The general of the armies of the republic, Jose Maria Cabral, has also issued an oppeal to the people.

A Frenchman, Adrien Guercay, is under trial at Port an Prince, on a -charge of the assassination of the late Daniel Wolff. The affair was really a duel, but the friends of the deceased maintain that the accused fired be the time, and therefore they demand that he should punished as an assassin.

Louis Verite, an old general, aged eighty-seven years.

has died.

The protest of the ex-Emperor Soulouque excites much

The protest of the ex-Emperor Soulouque excites much mirth in Hayti.

Excitement Among Cincinnati Bankers.

SALE OF DEAFTE UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES—PROBÂRIE PRAUD.

The Cincinnat Gazene of Thursday states that a shrewd operator has created a pame among the bankers and brokers of that city, by the sale of drafts to the amount of \$7,000 under suspicious circumstances. A few days since, says the Gazene, a stranger appeared in Cincinnati, who disposed of a number of drafts drawn by the Cataract Bank of Lockport, New York, upon the Ocean Bank, New York city, for sums a fraction less than \$500 and \$1,000, and it is a remarkable fact that each denomination was for precisely the same amount. The odd figures were put in to give the operation a legitimate appearance. The operator managed to get introduced in a round about way. Some time ago he had been introduced to a gentleman, now in an insurance office here, and by this party he wan identified at one of the banks. In another case he p-coursed a letter to a merchant, from a person who did business in New York some years ago, but who is now 'buying cause in the West,' and this letter he, used to procure an introduction in other cases.

It having been ascertained that he sold drafts at seven different piaces, suspictons were excited. Thereupon one of the bankers determined to look up this customer. He questioned him as to his object in selling the drafts, and was informed that he was suying grain. The banker told him the transsition did not look right. Thereupon the stranger proposate to wak down to be found to the strenger proposate to wak down to the stranger proposate to wak down to the strenger proposate to wak down to the stranger proposate to wak down to these the fact, when read, proved unsatisfactory. He then proposed to deposit \$500, the amount of the draft sold to the banker now referred to, to be held until the draft should be heard from. That was accepted, and thus banker now referred to, to be held until the draft should be heard from. That was accepte

The United States Steamer Pawnee. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

It is well known that I designed and superintended the building of the Pawnee, and so far as the design has not been departed from she has been eminently successful. am neither afraid nor ashamed to compare her with be comprers of the same class and draught of water-th mechanical talent of the world to examine her. It has cost England millions to obtain the developments made in the Pawnee. For the engines, or the foundation upon which they are built, I am not responsible: the founda-tion is part of the plans of engines. The contractors reof securing the engines to the ship, and adopted the of securing the engines to the ship, and adopted their own. As to the strength of the ship, it is above suspicion, as any nautical mechanic will say who examines her. The truth is, like the late Mr. Steers, I am an "outsider," and have no "ights in the navy, and must be got out of the way somehow. The Ningara laver had a fair trial, nor can I expect better treatment for the Pawnee. The Ningara haver had a fair trial, nor can I expect better treatment for the Pawnee. The Ningara has three engines, with a propeller capable of alsoobing the power of only two. The Pawnee has two engines, contracted to be able to develope eleven hundred horse power continuously for six consecutive hours, while it is a notorious truch that they cannot maintain for six consecutive hours, without extraordinary exertions, eight numbed hourse power. Hence the continual classor about the tereor hours, without extraordinary exertions, eight numbed house power. Hence the continual classor about the tereor hours, without extraordinary exertions, eight numbed horse power. Hence the continual classor about the tereor hours, without extraordinary exertions, eight numbed horse power. Hence the continual classor about the tereor the ears of the reporters, so as to be able in the fog thus raised to get the last instalment due when the contract has been completed. As to an investigation, it must be a fair one, if I have to apply to a committee of Congress to give me a fair hearing, when I have no tears of the result. The speed of the Pawnee is undoubted, even with her depreciated power, and the only charge against her by the officers of the shy is that her roll in too quick for the efficiency of her bactery, and that her roll we have to the supplies of the shy is that her roll in the form of the shy is the fair of the shy is that her roll in the form of the shy is the fair of the ship is that her roll in the form of the ship is the tor roll of a ship, and have torowed the Department that it can be done in forty eight hours, when the ship is ready t own. As to the strength of the ship, it is above suspicion

WORKING OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Scenes at the Custom House Yesterday-The Morrill Tariff Put in Operation-Troubles and Anneyances of the Herchapts.

The new tariff went into effect in the Northern State The day was a busy one at the Custom House.

The act allows goods on which the duties are lessened the duties therein provided, Importers have not been slow in finding out this provision, and the consequence has been that the goods on which a reduced duty is to be levied have been hurried into public stores during the past month. The principal articles thus warehoused are sugar, moissess, Mantia hemp and indigo But yesterday was the 1st of April, and these goods could then be withdrawn for the first time at the new rate. Im porters who had delayed their sales until then made argo withdrawais of merchandise under the new rates. About \$50 000 worth of sugar and molasses was thus withdrawn. The work of passing the withdrawals is more than double, and consequently more time was con sumed in getting the entries through. This gave rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of the importers. But they must be patient and wait their turn, for with the at force of government clerks they cannot expect to

get their goods as soon as heretofore. Many and many more of the newly fielged merchants of this city have voted the Custom House a nuisance, s bore, an inextricable maze, an unconquerable trouble. If such were their opinious during the administration of the tariff of 1857, what their opinions yesterday were might have been gathered from some of the expletives, which were in many cases rather more expressive that elegant. It is supposed that to make out an "entry" requires a little experience; and perhaps it does; but when years to attend to such matters, completely at a loss, it certainly shows that the present complications are com entry to the proper desk, with the satisfaction that all was correct visible upon his face, when to his horror he was told it was not made out according to law. "Why," eated he "I was several hours making it out, and I am sure it must be correct." "Correct? No," was the answer; "you have your sugar, molesses and melado on the same cotry. The duties are all different, and yet you do not specify them in a different manner;" so the entry had to be made out afresh. In another case the value of the mo lasses was specified, but not the quantity. This was another source of trouble, because the duty could not be estimpted while the entry was in that state. One case came up where two different duties had been specified the new tariff. "We have received no instructions in this case." said the clerk, " so the entry must lay over." "But how long" inquired the merchant but no definite answer could be obtained to the query. This is a regular nuisance," said the merchant, "Can't help it," said the clerk; "without instructions, we have to administer the tariff to the best of our abilities: but when a difference of rates like this occurs the entry must lay by." "And we lose the sale of our goods in the meanwhile," the merchant intimated—" nice work, tru-ly!" The only reply was, "Can't help it." In another case, where the invoice had not stated all the particulars necessary to pass the entry under the new tariff, the clerk said, "I must have it stated both ways." "But how can I get at these particulars? It is not stated on the invoice." "Well, then, the entry must lay on one side; I cannot pass it." "But how are we to know? asked the merchant. "Can't say," said the clerk; "but you are responsible." Here was another case of grumbling, but grumbling did no good. One anxious individual wished to know if he was to specify on the entry that the case was fastened down with wooden acrews, as there was a specific duty upon them. The deputy colgovernment would lose by the present operation, as all goods paying lower duties than formerly were being passed yesterday, but nothing paying a higher rate Nearly every person was asking of his fellow if he knew what the law was regarding this, that or the other, but no one seemed to knew anything certain about it. An inquiry was made relative to some article specified in the tariff at two rates. "Well, enter it at the lower one," was the reply. "How?" "Take Peruvian bark for instance. If you enter it as 'Peruvian bark' you

as 'Bark, Peruvian,' there can be no duty charged thereon in accordance with the tariff. With regard to horn, bone, &c.; if you enter it as 'manufactures of horn, bone, &c.,' you will pay thirty per cent, but if you enter cent. Do you see it? But be sure your invoices are so made out." One person said to the entry clerk, after having heard some explanations from him, that he would not be bothered making out the entry in such, as he thought, ridiculous manner. "Well, we can't compel you to do so; but we will not pass your entry." These entries cause the merchants a great deal of trouble and loss of time, and where, on former occasions, the work was all finished within an hour or so, it now requires days, both at home and at the Custom House. One large mercantile house in the dry goods business in this city has had to take on ten other clerks or bookkeepers in consequence of the extra calculation required by the new tariff.

More than double the former calculation is required at the Custom House, and a great deal of extra labo will be thrown upon the amendment desk; for it will be totally impossible to enter correctly all the acticles imported; therefore the duties will have to be paid as deposit, to be refunded or added to, as the case may be, when the goods are appraised. But this appraisement will take a great length of time. The articles are to be weighed, gauged or measured, the threads to be counted, the quality an quantity determined, &c., and then the duties can be definitely fixed. To show some of the expected trouble our reporter saw an entry yesterday made out for good paying nineteen per cent duty; the appraisers returned the quality of the articles as being mixed, and subject to fore, to be calculated at this desk. On another entry we found "labels" entered as paying fifteen per cent; the appraiser returned them as "paper" paying a much higher duty. If such errors occurred under the old biriff, what must be the likely trouble under the new one, which seems to puzzle all the officers of the customs

from the highest to the lowest? The office of the Collector was yesterday visited by a large number of merchants, desirous of having his views upon certain portions of the new tariff which they could not understand. We give below the Secretary of the Treasury's instructions relative to how the new tariff is

The ASSERT DEPARTMENT, March, 20, 1861.

Sir.—As numerous inquiries have been made respecting various provisions of the tariff act of March 2, 1861, it is deemed proper to state, for your information and government, as well as the information of others concerned, the views in part entertained by this department on the subject.

views in part entertained by this department on the subject.

All questions of liability to duty, or exemption therefrom, of merchandise imported under the provisions of the new tariff, and questions as to the rates of duty thereon, will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of the tariff act of 1857, which section will, in the opinion of this department, still remain in force on and after the 1st proximo, unrepealed and unmodified.

The clause in the Tariff act of 1861 repealing such of existing laws as are repugnant to the provisions is not considered to change or modify the warshousing or appraisement laws and regulations now in force, except in one particular, which is that in cases where a bill of lading a presented showing the day of actual shipment, certified to by a consular officer of the United States, such date, in lieu of the "period of exportation" presented by existing laws, shall be the date at which the foreign market value of the merchandise shall be estimated and ascer tained by the appraisers, in order to the assessment of advancem duties.

valurem duties.

In the case of merchandise astually on shipboard and

the tariff of 1801, they may, at their option, eater at the lesser rates.

The same privilege will be extended to all merchandisc in public store, unclaimed on the lat proximo, when entered for consumption or warehousing in pursuance of law; and all merchandise in warehousing in pursuance of the lat proximo will be entitled to entry for withdrawal at rates of duty now existing; or if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the tariff of 1861, the entry thereof may, at the option of the importer or owner, be made at the lesser rates.

In allewances on account of tare, draft, &c., on goods subject to specific duty under the new tariff of the customs will be governed by the provisions of the

fifty-eigh b and fifty-right sections of the General Collec-tion act of March 2, 1799, which are again brought into operation. I am, very respectfully, S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Pressury, Augustus Schull, Esq., Collector, &c., New York. It is understood that a considerable change is about to take place in the various departments. For that of the poraisers we hear that instruments of various kinds have already been ordered-scales and weights, mea sures, provers for counting threads, magnifying glasses gauges and hydrometers-all of which will be required in ascertaining the quantities and values of merchandise. One thing is very certain: that in a very short time, if this tariff is continued in operation, the importations will have been reduced at such a rate that with all the extra

goods through's in about six months, instead of days. NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

labor of calculating the duties, the appraisers and other

officials will have more time on their hunds than they

otherwise, the merchants may expect to "get their

Arrival of the Overland Pony Express FORT KEARSEY, April 1, 4861.

The pony express passed here at three glelock A M. to-day, bringing the following intelligence from the Pacific coast for the Associated Press:-SAN FRANCISCO, March 20-3:40 P. M. Arrived 16th, ship Huntsville, from Corovel; 19th,

steamer Golden Age, Panama, having in tow the steamer Uncle Sam, from Acapulco-two of the Uncle Sam's passengers died, one a Californian, the other an infant. The United States sloop of-war Wyoming arrived yester-

day from Honolulu. All well.

Sailed 18th, the bark Robert Passenger, for Melbourne

carrying a cargo of grain and flour.

The bark Aima has cleared for Cork with 17 000 bags of wheat and 245 bags of silver ore.

The ship Syren is loading for Borton, and will carry a cargo of wheat and barley and fifteen tone of copper ore.

The ship Lockout has cleared for Cork, carrying 30,000

The Ship Location has sacks of what.

The bark Vickery will sail on the 25th for the Amoor river via Hakodad, with a cargo of Cabfornia produce, house, &c., the owners accompanying, who intend establishing pusiness at Nickoliski. Mr. Benjamin, the Jowish hydrors, &c., the owners accompany page was intend establishing pusiness at Nickolfski. Mr. Benjamin, the Jowash traveller, was also a passenger.

Since the advices of the passage of the new tariff, low grades of foreign brandles have advanced 37% to 50c, from former neminal quotations. Aside from this nothing has transpired in the market this week worthy of note. Trade continues very limited. Money market to-day is supplied at 1½ a 2 per cent. A moderate treasure shipment is all that is auticipated for to-morrow's steamer.

steamer No progress is made towards electing a Senator by the Legislature, and the friends of Mr. McDougall were dis

Legislature, and the friends of Mr. McDogall were disappenred when the joint committee reassembled yeaserday to find that he could only get 27 votes. The hope of
electing him by securing the entire republican vote is
about abandoned, and is is now stated that a new candidate will be brought forward in a day or two with some
prospect of success by combining the republican and
sufficient of the Douglas strength.

J. W. McCorkle and John Curry are both spoken of as
candidates in this last change.

The pony express, with Eastern advices of the 9th
inst., arrive 1 at Carson Valley to-day.

The announcement of the members of Lincoln's Cabinet gives general satisfaction. Conservative men hope,
and express with considerable confidence, that the conservative attitude assumed by the new administration
will be the means of preserving the Union without civil
war. Californians rejoice at the passage of the Daily
Overland bill.

All the California telegraph lines have considerable.

All the California telegraph lines have consolidated as company, and the new organization undertakes to end a good substantial line eastward to Salt Lake City, he most expeditious manner possible.

City Intelligence. SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A NEW BUILDING IN CHAMBERS STREET.—A very serious accident occurred about halfnarble front building which is being created in Cham bers street, near Centre. Some of the men employed by the builder were in the act of hoisting up a large square block of marble, when the rope securing it broke or allipped off, and the hage lump of marble fell to the ground, smashing through the wooden platform with a tremendous noise, and lodging at the bottom of a deep vault constructed beneath the sidewalk. A poor old woman happened to be passing on the peatform at the time, and the boards giving way under her, she was likewise precipitated into the vault. The unfortunate woman was severely bruised, and must have sustained grave internal liquiries. It is almost a miracle she was not struck by the marble, in which case her death would have been instantaneous. A carriage having been procured, she was conveyed to her home, at No. 9 Mulberry street, in a very low condition. This accident, which might have been fatal, ought to suggest the progressy of greater caution for the protection of the lives of people passing where buildings are being constructed. At present very little care or attention is paid to the matter, and hundreds of people stand hourly in danger of losing their lives through this culpable negligence.

A Viza Apricongular First or Armin-Timme Norame. Foorames—The last of April of 1961 passed off in a block of marble, when the rope securing it broke or

FOREMER.—The lat of April of 1901 passed of in a manner which sucht to prove highly satisfactory to all who devote that day to mischief-making and bullconery. Three notable temfooleries were perpetrated. In the first place the general public, who had come to the conclusion that not only spring had fairly and positively set in, but that summer, with its fragrance and flowers, would be shortly upon us, were fooled by beholding a snow storm which would be no distract to January. In the second place, a particular chess—ye seekers after ye leaves and fishes in ye basket of Abraham—were rather severely taken in and done for by some highly unchristic and uncharitable were. In any longer permission of the properties of the pro severely taken in and code for by some nighty uncarries that and uncharitable wag. In plant language, most all the public officials hereabouts, who are likely to be "sacked" by "Uncle Abo" in the course of a tew weeks, received a copy of the following card, which is sufficiently explanatory in itself:—

John W. Farmen's

FREE FINING SALOON,

47 Ludlow street.

Come and eat, ye poor and hungry, without money and without price.

Open from six in the evening until midnight.

The third, last, and most stupendons foolery of all was the maguration of the indescritable, bewildering, contosing and incomprehensible Morril tariff, which went into effect yesterday. These three grand hum sugs co-curring on one day ought to render the last of April, 1881, famous in all time to come, and for a considerable period thereafter.

ILM.—Professor Youmans is announced to deliver a lec-ture on the "Mazquerate of the Elements," on next Thursday evening, at the cherch of Dr. Chapin. The pro-ceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the Courted Orphan Person I supers _ Charles Carroll Wieks has consented

o repeat his lecture on titaly, the War and Cambaldi.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE IN ELIZABLYH STRUET-GREAT DANGER AND CONFUSION OF THE TENANTS. Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, rounds man Porcher, of Sixth precinct, discovered smoke issuing from the second floor of the aix story tenement building No. 24 Elizabeth street. On breaking into the premises he found a woman named Flannagin in the contre of the room, surrounded by flames. The officer pulled the woman from the room, and then rushed in and brought out two children. He was then told that the woman's nusband was stid in the room, when he again entered and succeeded in rescuing the man. By this time assistance had arrived, when the flames were extlaggished. The damage to the premises will amount to about \$100, no insurance.

This building contains twenty-four families, and had the fire got under headway there would have been many lives lost, as there is no outside means of escape provided, as required by the Unsafe Building act. nan Porcher, of Sixth precinct, discovered smoke issuing

FIRE IN CANAL STREET-DARING ATTEMPT TO BURN

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night fire was discovered in a wood shed to the cellar of the new five story tenement bouse No. 116), Canal street The occupants of the bouse being awakened by the smoke, were enabled to extinguish the fire before it did much damage. From appearance a number of empty pecking cases had been saturated with some combustible fluor and set fire to. The collar was used by M. Levy, who also to supled the stere on the first floor as a boot and save store, and dwelling, suspicion at once rested upon str. S. Levy, who on his return home about one o'clock), together with his nephew, Abram Wilshieki, was taken into custody by the police, and Fire Marshall Baker sout for The circumstances, though of a strongly suspicious character, were not sufficient to denate the suspicious character, were not sufficient to denate the suspicious character, were not sufficient to denate the suspicious character, they for the surface of the first winter, after the saughter of twenty-four human beings by fire, the Leguisture passed a law containing ample provision to goard against soon calamines for the future. Thus far the matter has been overlooked by the Saperintendent of Unsafe Buildings and the landlords.

FIRE IN CIPY WALL PLACE. Shortly after seven o'clook yesterday morning after occurred in the newspaper depot of James R. White, No. 2 City Hall place it originated from the atoveripe. Damage to the premises about \$100. Insured in the Stoyvesant Insurance Company.

THE NEW ENGLAND ELECTIONS.

The Connecticut State Election. New Haven, April 1, 1801.

The democratic majority in this city is \$15; last spring t gave 685 Mr. English, candidate for Congress on the democratic

icket, is elected by 700 a 800 majority over Mr. Wood Republican majorities-Gullford, 72; Derby, 67; Mil-

ford, 64; East Haven, 22; Chaten, 44; North Haven, 10; Orange, 42. Democratic majorities-Hamden, 62; O. H. Hatte is elected Senator in the Sixth district, the other two in this county democratic, making I republican.

The Legislature and State ticket probably republican ELEVIES O'CLOCK The intest returns indicate the election of the republic can State ticket and the two houses of the Legislature The election of Mr. Terry, republican, in Fairfield dis-

trict, and also of Dwight Loomis in Hartford district are Mr. Woodruff, republican, in the New Haven district,

HARRISOND, April 1-10 P. M. The vote of Hartford is as follows:-For Governor Buckingham, republican, 2,181; Loomis, democrat, 2,574 For Congress-Dwight Loomis, republican, 2,111; Hyde,

democrat, 2.647. The First Senatorial district is democratic by 399 majority.

ELEVES O'CLOCK P. M. Hartford county-All the towns but Avon, Burlington and Canton give Buckingham 7,887, Loomis 7,948. The republicans have probably carried their State ticket by an increased majority. They have both

branches of the Legislature.

Leomis (republican) is believed to be elected in the irst Congressional district by one hundred majority. NEW LONDON, April 1: 1861.

The republican majority here is 137, a gain from last Waterford has been carried by the republicans: but

The Election in Rhode Island To-Morrow.

OUR PROVIDENCE CORRESPONDENCE. PROVIDENCE, March 30, 1861. Intense Laterest in the Coming Election-Rhode Island Sick of the Present Do Nothing Administration, and Zired of John Brownism and Helperiam—The Issue Between the Radical and Conservative Republicans and Democratio— A Decreased Vote Anticipated .- Majority of Two Thrusand for the Sprague Ticket Expected-Conservation in the Atcendent-Popularity of Governor Sprague-Opposition to the Morrill Turiff, do., do.

The interest in the State election, which takes place on

Wednesday next, greatly transcends oven that felt in netional affairs, and the people in every section may be considered, without exaggeration, to be in an ecstacy of political excitement. A variety of causes have conspired to render the approaching election the most important of any which has occurred in this State since the memorable Dorr times. At the present juncture the issues are some what identical with those which entered into the struggles of 1842, '43, '44 and '45. Now, as then, the conservative element in the State has been aroused and consolidated to oppose principles designed to lead to anarchy and confusion. Rhode Island desires poace, and while keeping step to the music of the Union, she is by no means disposed to yield her countenance to may polllocal or national, which is calculated to impair the prosperity and integrity of our giorious country. The fact is the majority of the people have become sick of the "straight out" republican mois of managing affairs, and more heartily so since the manageration of the say-nothing, do-nothing exponent of black republican principles, and they are determined to carry on and perfect the change, so far as this state is concerned, begun last spring. They have grown tire! of John Brownism and Helper book endorsers, and have resolved upon placing their seal of condemnation upon all political fulsances. The main point at issue in the pre-sent contest is between radical republicans, who advocate an uncompromising course on the part of the admisistra-

an uncompromising course on the part of the administra-tion, and the conservative parties of the party, to whom are joined the democrats who desire a peace poiley. The result of the election will prove that Rhode Island enters her protest against civil war in any shape. To day is the last day for paying the registry tax, and the greatest activity prevails with both parties in bringing forward nemes and qualitying voters. The vote this spring will be less than that of fast year, the depression in business having compelled many operatives to seek employment classwhere, but the relative strongth of the parties will not be materially changed, however, There are about 2,400 voters known to be doubtin, or rather that can be influenced by certain appliances. Of these, 1,600 were secured last year by the "straights," and the balance by the conservatives. The effort of the

refer are about 2,400 voters known to be doubtful, or rather that can be influenced by certain appliances. Of these, 1,600 were secured last year by the "straights," and the balance by the conservatives. The effort of the parties will be concentrated upon these floating votes, and the result will undoubtedly be about the same as last year. The canvass thus far points to a probable majority for the Sprague ticket of 2,000. There is little doubt but that the Congressional ticket will also be elecated: in fact, the pith of the election is to change the Congressional representation of the State, and thus supplant a narrow, radical policy by a broad and conservative one.

I may mention, in conclusion, that the "straight republicans" arealready in a strait at the prospect before them. The fact is, 60v. Sprague is extremely popular with all classes, and, a very important matter in such cases, a particular favorite with those who do the voting. Since the days of the Senners Ehode leftand has not had a more modest, efficient and popular Executive, and no man has ever done so much to advance the interests of the State at home and abroad. He has been accused of being ambitious, &c., by some of his rameal opponents; but such is not the case. He has not sought the office which he now occupies, but has accepted it under a sense of duty rather the form any other consideration. At a time when all the England seemed given over to abolition infatuation, fir. Sprague was found a proper man to stay the tide in his nature State, and he fulfilled the mission with a cell to himself and honor to the State. To his efforts alone are the people indebted for the oreaking down of the infanous system of bribery and corruption which was inaugurated last spring by the republicans; and this spring the "straights" are operating cautionally under the rose, and, having adopted a cheap and nexty policy, are dubbed the "ceanomical party" by some of their own partisans who are meining to Sprague.

The Morrill tarit will enter somewhat as an element

serew interest was attended to is deemed even here rather suspicious.

J send you the two State tickets, premising that each is as strong as it could be made:

Office.

Critica.

Republican.

Republican.

Governor... Wm. M. Sprague.

James Y. Smith.

Lieut. Governor... Samuel G. Arnold. Simon R. Greene.

Secretary of State. John R. Bartlett.

Attorney General.. Walter S. Burges.

Sunivan Bartett.

Attorney General.. Walter S. Burges.

Congress, E. D... Wm. P. Sheffield. Christ. Robinson.

Congress, W. D... George H. Browne. Wm. D. Brayton.

As one of the humors of the campaign, I notice a song entitled "The Economical Candidate," which bears the burthen of the following chorus, showing that the ropublicans are finding hard times in politics as well as other wise.

We must practise strict economy, For times are hard, you know; We've got but little money, And must try to make it go.

Brooklyn City News STRIKE AMONG THE SEWER LABORETES. - Early yesterday norning the laborers at work on the excavation for the sewer in Debevoise street, near DeKaib avenue, numberling, the foreman, and demanded an advance of wagesfrom ninety conts to one dollar. Mr. Stirling informed bem that he had no power to raise their wages, and recred them to his employers, Mesars. Burnos & Co., and at the same time ordered them to go to work. The men, however, skouldered their tools and proceeded in a body of Fulton avenue, where they were joined by the laborets there, and thus reinforced they compelled all he face who refused to join in the strike to quit. This was not; effected without a skirmish, and some of the men, who refused to take part in the iotous proceedings, were struck with stones. From there help proceeded to Flatbush avenue, and endeavored to persuade the men at work there to join in the strike, and in their refusing, they were also assaulted with sticks and stones. Two of the foremen who interfered were threatened. Information having been transmitted to the First district station bouse, a strong police force was sent to the sect, upon which the rioters left, but not without the arrest of three ringleaders, namely.—Mike walch, Michael Gray and Pairick Gaynor, who were taken before Justice Voorhies. They were remanded till #ursday not, when they will be examined. from ninety cents to one dollar. Mr. Stirling informed

The business men of Pittsburg and Allegheuy cities held an enthusiastic meeting on the carrency question, to day. Many business men not heretofore participating in the movement were represented, and the unanimous voice of the mesting was not to receive depreciated money except at the brokers rates. The rate for Missouri and Virgina money to-day are four per cost discount. The indications clearly are that the movement is a success. The farmers demand to receive par funds for their produce.